

a point of great geographical importance, upon the discovery of which this Society should most sincerely congratulate Dr. DE FILIPPI.»<sup>1</sup>

After having climbed to the watershed saddle of the tributary glacier, being 5884 m. high, DE FILIPPI returned and completed the exploration of the main branch of the Remo Glacier. One of its saddles leads to the Siachen Glacier, another, to the north, marks the watershed. With great energy and admirable pluck the region was explored in many directions in spite of very severe weather and heavy snowfalls which hindered the expedition in its work. DE FILIPPI tells us that even the ordinary caravan road across the Kara-korum Pass which nearly always is open, now for some days had been encumbered with snow. »It may therefore be assumed that the summer of 1914 was an exceptionally unlucky season.» It would be of great interest to know whether this heavy precipitation during the winter of 1913—1914 has had any consequences as regards the hydrography of the Manasarovar—Rakas-tal—Satlej system. From the reports of the reconnaissance expedition to Mount Everest in 1921 one also gets the impression that in the Eastern Himalaya as well, though several years later, the precipitation has been heavier than usual.

August 20 the Kara-korum Pass was crossed. Its height was found to be 5800 m.<sup>2</sup> Again the expedition was split into two parties. DE FILIPPI took the way of the Suget-davan, 5400 m.<sup>3</sup>, to Suget-karaul in the Kara-kash valley, after which Kirghiz-jangal in the Yarkand-darya valley was reached. It is a pity that his plan of exploring the Oprang valley, which previously had been visited only by YOUNGHUSBAND<sup>4</sup> and GROMBTCHEVSKIY<sup>5</sup>, had to be abandoned. It is also a pity that his intention to explore the Aghil Range<sup>6</sup> could not be carried out by reason of the late season. Again YOUNGHUSBAND is right when he says: »The source of the Oprang River and its upper basin still remain to be explored, and it is one of the most interesting fields of exploration still remaining in the Himalayas».<sup>7</sup> Still the Western tributaries of the Yarkand-darya, contrary to the surmises of DE FILIPPI, were not found to rise on the northern slopes of the Kara-korum, but from a snow-bound chain to the north of it, which was supposed to separate the basin of the

<sup>1</sup> At another place DE FILIPPI says of this glacier: »The Remo is a glacier of unexpected size and importance. Its area is more than 300 square miles in extent and is formed by three large rivers of ice, each about 20 miles in length and 3 to 5 miles wide. The glacier has many peculiar characteristics, and its basin is, as it were, a transition between valley and plateau. This is only an instance of a more or less general phenomenon which we found prevalent in our explorations of the region.» *Geographical Journal*, Vol. XLV, p. 232.

<sup>2</sup> I have 5658 m.

<sup>3</sup> I have 5434 m.

<sup>4</sup> Cp. above p. 355.

<sup>5</sup> Cp. above p. 356.

<sup>6</sup> Regarding the Aghil Range in its relation to the Kara-korum and Kwen-lun, according to BURRARD, cp. above p. 489.

<sup>7</sup> *Geographical Journal*, Vol. XLVI, p. 102.